HAZEL GREEN : KENTUCKY

or Care of the Farmers' Friend

The Recovation of Old Fields. When old fields have become overgrown with briers and bushes, and the farmer desires to extirpate them, sheep will do the work for him better than any other stock, but they will sometimes require assistance. If brierclumps are very thick or very high the flock can not do the work unaided. They must be mown and burned, or, if they are well filled at the bottom with dead leaves and grass, they can be fired in a dry time, and, if some pains are taken to beat down the green ones as the fire is burning, the whole clump can be consumed. The young sboots which sprout up in the ash-heap will be eaten off by the sheep much more thoroughly than those growing where there are no ashes. I have found it one of the best ways of renewing old moss-bound pastures, to fire them in a dry spell in the spring, when there is dry herbage enough on the ground to carry the flame; then let the sheep have the range of them through the summer. They take a great deal of satisfaction in grazing, eep ng and stamping in the burnt district; and, as above stated, will take much more pains to crop off the sprouts here than they will in unburned terri-tory. The ashes must give them a relish; probably it is the greater per-centage of potash they contain, since sheep are noted for their fondness for and need of certain mineral ingredients in their food. I have often observed their relish for these ash-fertilized plants; they return to them again and again, cropping them down close to the ground, where they would scarcely taste them if growing in the

open field.

My father once bought an old field which had been cleared and cropped a few years, then neglected and allowed to grow up into a perfect thicket of oak and hickory spro ts, etc. It was iming could be done but mow it. It lar line of rails, constructed on the yielded a solid swath all over, and principle of the wire-rope ralway, when dry, the whole field burned like | invented years ago for the Righi, but tinder. It was a very strong, red clay | never realized. soil, with a northeastern slope, and it threw up sprouts with wonderful persistency. It was too steep for cultivation, so I simply cut, burned and pas-tured with sheep. (It is hardly worth while to grub out hickory sprouts unless they are taken out a foot deep). From the first year on, the sheep obtained nearly or quite as much feed off ! isms. As coffee is always on hand in this lot, in the shape of browse with a ! m litary expeditions, it will be especiconstantly increasing percentage of ally serviceable as a dressing during heat of the climate, poor persons travgrass, as they would have got if it had war times. A German writer also el mostly by night, and walk bare-footbeen well set in grass. The potash in states that cold black coffee is the ed or wear only a sandal that does not the herbage, and the salt which I took | most efficacious and least injurious of the trouble to scatter for them, were a all drinks in hot weather. great attraction, and they riddled the oaks and hickories, as well as the

blackberry shoots. Every observing shepherd has noticed that sheep have their decided preference in a rolling or hilly paseastern slope. Old farmers will tell you it is because the grass on these poorer, thinner exposures is shorter and sweeter. Probably this is one there is another. These southern ten Island. slopes are nearly always wind-swept and sun-burned, and receive no staying deposits of forest leaves; hence the bedrock is close to the surface, and frequently crops out in shelly ledges. This character of the soil gives the grass a more mineral and earthy quality than is possessed by that growing on the north slopes; for on these the so l is generally red clay, and strong with the bumus or vegetable mold resulting from the rotted forest leaves of centuries. And the fondness of sheep for mineral ingredients in their feed was on these naked, wind-swept southern

In general, sheep are so nice in their tastes and preferences that a pasture of any considerable extent, especially if it has a diversity of soils and exposures, is apt to become patchy if left entirely to the sheep. They are fond of knolls for stamping-grounds and sleeping-groupds, and will manure them to excess if they have their own way.

There are various ways of regulating these matters. The portable fence described by your valued correspondent, Mr. Wood, might do good service here; I never tried it. A few young cattle to the north slopes, and the rank pasture spots, while the sheep are grazing on the shorter feed. The sheep themselves will depasture these northern slopes in the fall when feed grows scarce; but meantime much grass has grown up and died, so going to waste; and the briers make their whole summer growth unchecked.

I have found it an advantage torun a permanent fence between the north and the south slopes, so compelling the sheep to divide their time between them. Still they will hang along the fence for hours, sleeping by it, waiting and watching for a chance to get through. So, as a still better measure. I generally keep one of my flocks in ignorance of the existence of certain south slopes. by never turning them on them; thus, when it comes their turn to occupy the contiguous north slopes, in the rapid rotation which it is my policy to keep up during the summer, they graze there quiet and contented.

I am always more careful to keep the large briers and shoots cut on the north slopes; I salt the flocks there whenever practicable; and I seek to overcome the predominant humic or vegetable quality of the pasturage on them, by burning all brush and trash

which may accumulate there. All burs of whatever description ought to be cut, dried and burned before they get ripe enough to part from the plant. Burdock and thistle burs ar- worse than cockle burs, if possible: they burst asunder and fill the wool with the most odious prickles and filaments, while the hard burs can be removed whole. No words of condemnation can be too severe for the farmer who allows burs to grow and ripen and get into the fleeces. - Stephen Powers, in Country Gentleman

-The policeman in the City of Mexice is usually a strong, fine-looking young man, wearing a military uniform and openly displaying a six-shooter. his best is in the middle of the street, where he can see and be seen, and, instend of yielding the right of way to vehicles, makes them tun est for him.

FOREIGN GOSSIP. -The Lord Mayor of London is

-Lawn tennis now contests with cricket the honor of being the national game of England.

- There were over 8,000,000 inhabitants in Ireland in 1845; there are less spologized, and the apologetic fever than 5,000,000 now.

-With 4,575 miles of navigable rivers and 2,900 miles of canals, the French railways encounter some com--It is estimated that 750,000 people

go into London by rail every day to earn their living and leave it again every night. -The Austrian authorities have established offices where all patent medi-

the country mus be te-ted. -Dr. Prothero Smith. who founded the first hospital for women in England, has res gned his pos tion as senior physician after forty-three years' time being all about the beauty and

cines intended to be offered for sale in

-Moritz Jokai the Hungarian nov- cathedral. elist. has conceived an original plan of dealing with autograph hunters. He announces that he is willing to send a | man into whose private parlor we had page of his manuscript, with his signa-ture, to any person who will send two awestruck whisper, 'that gentleman is floring to a certain charitable society of my lord the Marquis of Salisbury, a which he is a member.

-Anastheti s caused the death of eighteen persons in England and Scotland last year. Nine were from the use of chloroform. six from ether, and three from a mixture of ether and chloroform. In every fatal case the patient had been comparat vely healthy, and the operation was of a slight character.

-Berlin has an asylum for overwo ked and disabled horses under the management of a veterinary surgeon, a cavalry officer and a farmer. The grounds have an extent of nearly one hundred acres, with excellent pasture land. clay and moor patches. water and bathing facilities, etc. In case of need the patients have ambulance wagons sent for them to transfer them to the hospital.

-An a r-balloon railway is about to be constructed on the Gaisberg, near Salzburg, a mountain of no great he ght. but offering a magnificent vew over the beautiful environs of the town. The balloon, which will have grooved wheels on one side of its car, will ascend a perpendicular line of rails, constructed on the

tion appears to be twofold; first that produced by burnt coffee as a form of charcoal; and, secondly, that which is due to the pungent aromatic odors and eighty-five people, beside forty which are fatal to the lower organ- thousand cattle.

SALISBURY'S FRIEND.

The American Gentleman Who Met Him

"I am very glad to find that my old ture, generally choosing a southern or friend Salisbury is doing so well," said a Brooklyn gentleman one morning recently as he looked up from his paper. to a friend who sat with him on the reason, but I can not help thinking pazza of his sommer residence on Sta- the tropics darkness quickly follows

"What Salisbury do you refer to?" asked the friend. "Surely you don't mean the Marquis of Salisbury, the Pr me Minister of England?"

'That is exactly who I mean," said the former. "Why, have I never told you about my meeting with Lord Salisbury at Cologne? It was an impromptu anair, but it made a deep impression upon myself and upon my family and I believe that his lordship was also impressed at the time. And I believe that her ladyship-he was accompanied of farmers can eat in a year. shove alluded to. Hence they linger by a daughter-was also impressed. 1 have frequently related the details of slopes, nibbling the already scanty our meeting, and I have no doubt that grass into the very ground, and neglect- Lord Sal'sbury has done the same ing the rich, rank feed on the northern | thing. I shouldn't wonder if he had slopes until they are fairly "starved to it," often to the wonder and annoyance of Queen Victor a herself—that is, provided his lordship's noble legs have had the opportunity of disporting themselves beneath the royal mahogany.

"Some tea or fifteen years ago," continued the gentleman "business took me to Europe for a few months. I took my wife, my daughter and one of my sons with me. One pleasant afternoon-I think it was in August-we arrived at Cologne and stopped at a parlor. Let us go in.' We entered the

could possibly be anything but a publie parlor did not then enter my head. and stately work of architecture for some moments. Then we heard steps, and, looking around, saw a gentleman, apparently of middle age, and accompanied by a young lady. They were evidently English. I o served that the gentleman was looking at me sternly, the room. We accordingly moved aside. leaving the st angers at I berty to select the window which they preferred. Still the gentleman looked sternly at me, while his companion looked haughtily at my wife and daughter. 'We must be more outspoken in our politeness. thought I. Approaching the gentleman, I bowed and invited him to step to the window and look at the cathe dral 'It would be impossible,' said I. to find anywhere in Cologue a better view of the cathedral than is to be had from the windows of this parlor.' Even this fa led to induce the strange gentle- is the easiest thing in the world to tell man to part with any portion of his a tornado from a cyclone. The greatstern glance. In the meantime, my wife and daughter and son had turned their attention to the haughty young ance is that is coming your audience is lade. My wife approached her in a likely to be scattered over four counties motherly way and extended to her an and you, yourself, are generally sitting invitation to view the cathedral, but re- down in the eastern part of the next ce ved no response. But the strange | State. - Somerville Journal. gentleman had evidently grown weary of merely regarding me sternly, and he

re ponded to my pressing invitation.

then were there were no public parlors, and I carsed my own stupidity in not having remembered the fact be-

"I apologized for my m'stake, and said that, finding the door open. I had taken the apartment for a public parlor. My wife apologized, my daughter not apologize as fully as we had intended to because neither the strange gentleman nor his companion made the slightest response to our explanations. They continued to gaze at us -be sternly and she haughtily. Apologizing under such discouraging circumstances is not pleasant. We could do nothing consequently, but beat a retreat, which we did with our countenances suffused with blushes and our bosoms filled with mortification. The possessor of the supposed public parlor watched us, still with a stern expression. until we were out of the room. Then the door was closed. We had forgotten for the magn-ficence of the great Cologne

"I hunted up the landlord and asked him to tell me the name of the gentlegreat Englishman-a statesman.' had heard of the Marquis, who was then beginning to cut a considerable figure in English politics. The fact that his lordship was a man of some distinction did not in the least tend to lessen the mortification and anger which I felt. I spent the remainder of the evening with my family in our apartments. In fact, we locked ourselves in with the determination that on that evening. at least, we should not render it necessary for the American eagle to again hang his proud bear in shame owing to our ignorance of European customs. After thinking over the matter carefully I could not decide who I was most angry with. my Lord Salisbury, for refusing to accept my apologies, as it seemed to me that any gentleman would have done under the circumstances, or with myself for having failed to remember that in the hotel there was no such thing as a pub-

lie parlor. "Ever since our little conference at Cologne I have spoken of the present Prime Minister of England, somewhat ironically, perhaps, as 'my old friend. -N. I. Times.

WILD BEASTS IN INDIA. Startling Figures Showing the Losses of

Human Life in 1883. It is startling to read in official returns that more than twenty-two thousand persons are annually destroyed in British India by wild beasts. The tiger alone, in 1883, killed nine hundred

Venomous serpents destroy immense numbers of wayfarers. Owing to the protect the ankles. The deadly cobra is seldom active in the daytime, but he may be trodden upon in the darkness by uncovered feet. He attacks the traveler, who is found in the morning dead upon the road.

Often the shortest path between two villages lies through a jungle, where in the daytime the heat will rise to one hundred and sixy degrees under the blazing sun of India. The temptation to defer the journey until after sunset is to most natives irresistible, and in the departure of the sun. The nat ves walk in Indian file in the narrow track, and a loiterer falls an easy prey to a tiger crouching in ambush.

In many parts of India, despite the utmost efforts of the Government, wild beasts render life hard indeed to the people, for one pair of full-grown tigers, with cubs, will destroy from four to six bullocks each week. Often, in pure wantonness, a tiger will kill two or three cattle when he wants only a small part of one. A family of tigers will kill in a week more animals than a family

The panther and the leopard are also terrible cattle-eaters, and the leopard has a particular habit of carrying off the dogs which are expected to guard the herd from his attacks. The Indian wolf is noted for his audacity in seizing children. In India animals have a character of ferocity which makes human lite in some districts well-nigh insupportable. - Youth's Companion.

PARIS.

Nothing (in the Way of | Exceptional Healthy Surreundings to Offer. In health, Paris is on a level with a hundred other places. It has nothing hotel which was not far from the mag- of its own to offer. Its climate prenificent cathedral for which that city is sents a fair average of the qualities and famous. We left our apartments early | faults of the central Continental weathin the evening, intending to take a er; the ar is drier and more vivifying stroll, but as we were descending the than that of England; extremes of heat with the sheep will give their attention stars my wife spied the open door of and cold are sometimes felt, but they an ordinarily furnished parlor. She are unfrequent; strong winds are rare, looked in and said: 'That's the public | and though fogs have become somewhat acclimatized of late years, the air room and found that the windows com- is on the whole fairly bright and pleasmanded a superb view of the cathedral. | ant. But the same atmosphere may be I noticed on the floor a carpet-bag and | found almost everywhere along the one or two umbrellas, but I supposed same parallel of latitude. The sanithat these had been left there by some | tary conditions are good; the sewguests, and the idea that the room erage is excellent; the water is cautions against infection in all its "We gazed at and admired the vast forms are minute and well applied. The material conditions of life are, however, growing so much alike in all large towns that we are living ever where under more and more similar influences, and it may be said without much inexactness that, so far as Europe is concerned, what used to and it flashed through my mind that he be called especially a healthy or unmight imagine that we were monopo- healthy place, is becoming difficult Iz ng the window accommodations of to find. Epidemics come and go in Paris as they do in other centers of population, but they are seldom traceable to local causes, and usually assume a general character. But all these qualities are merely negative; they imply the absence of objections, not the presence of recommendations; Paris possesses no positive advantages in climate or health. and English people will not be tempted to live in it for reasons of that sort .-Fortnightly Review.

-An experienced Westerner says it est trouble is that before you can explain to your friends what the disturb-

-Fried meat cakes: Chop lean raw meat as you would for sausage; any He responded by announcing that the | meat may be used, but beef is best. room was a private parlor which he Season with salt, pepper and on ons; himself had engaged, and thereby indi- shape into flat cakes, din the cakes in rectly invited myself and my family to | egg and bread crumbs, and fry in dr.pleave the apartment as soon as we ping. Drain on a stra mar; have ready could conveniently do so. Then it a dish of nicely mashed potatoes, on flashed across my mind that in Euro- which put your meat cakes and serve vean hotels like the one in which we | - The Huoseholo

AMONG THE SCALPERS.

New and Queer Race of People Brought Into Being By the Railroads. Only those interested and connected

with the railroad business have a knowledge of the extent to which the ticket-scalping business has developed The business is a most peculiar one, and possesses points which are intricate and very hard to understand. In fact, there is no regular system, as each person in the enterprise has a different method for doing his own business, and then departures from his established rules are necessary at times when the disposal of a ticket is concerned. St. Paul has its brokers; just as sharp ones as are in Kansas City or Ind anapolis, the two toughest scalping cities in America, with the exception of Chicago, which does not count. The work of the scalpers and their

clerks is to prevent people from buying their tickets at the authorized ticket-offices and sell at the r own office tickets which are quite often second-hand. They always agree to sell at a lower figure than that charged by the railway ticket agent, and they invariably do. The railroad companies always allow them a certain commission on every ticket they sell over their respective roads, and the scalper, as an inducement for passengers to go by his route, divides his commission with his customer. Scalpers in St. Paul have been known to be so generous as to give their eastern commission to the passengers as an inducement for him to buy from them. When there is a rate war the scalpers generally lay in a large stock of tickets at a low price, and when rates are restored they can make a rate that surprises the general passenger agents and ticket agents of the roads. They have broker friends at St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago. and when they have not through tickets in stock (tickets reading to points beondithe places named) they give the person a letter of introduction to their agent in those places, who furnishes a ticket through to destination.

The railroad companies persist in declaring the scalpers a nuisance and an evil, but they appear to be a necessary evil, for the first thing a railroad company looks out for in St. Paul is to have a good scalper-one who can tell a straightforward, up-and-down yarn without cracking a smile, and have a purchaser take it as though it was sugar-coated. The paying of comm ssions to scalpers a being ser ously considered by all railfoad companies in the country, and it is very probable that commissions will be abolished. If this happens the s alper will have to depend entirely on the revenue received from the profit on scalped tickets. This would have the effect of driving a number out of the business, as the decreased revenue would not support them all. A dozen years ago all tickets were unlimited ones. When the railroad companies proposed limited t ckets their effect was felt, as it prevented scalping at local points. The unlimited ticket has a number of coupons, any one of which the holder could detach and present to the conductor; but the limited prevents this, as the whole of the ticket has to be presented to the conductor for passage to destination. The old style of tickets made it a very easy thing to commence the brokerage business, but now that the limit is short the tickets are more difficult to handle. Lately the railroad companies have been using an ironclad ticket, which requires the purchaser's signature when the ticket is bought, and again the purchaser must sign in presence of the agent of the connecting line on his return trip. But this appears to be a very unpopular method, and within the past few months the system has been almost abolished, and will in time be done away with, as now the lines running from Chicago to St. Paul and the I nes from Kansas City to St. Paul are selling round-trip tourist tickets at a very low rate, stamping them on the face "signature and identification not required." When the lines at Chicago and Kansas City sell these tickets it is with a perfect understanding that the tickets are to be scalped at St. Paul. The same thing is done to and from every point in the United States. This goes to show that if the railroad companies did not approve, assist and protect the scalpers their names would be Dennis. They could not exist. A ticket scalper is really a middleman between the railroad companies and the public, or rather in St. Paul they are a medium through which the railroad companies sell their tickets, and generally all railroad companies will howl and call a ticket scalper a demoralizer of the rates when he really could not cut any rate without their consent. They do this, however, to throw the burden off their own shoulders. There are so many railroads running to compet tive points in the United States that the long lines mean to compete with the short lines, and put tickets on sale by indirect routes as cheap as the short lines do, which naturally scalps the local points on

this line. There are points on the can be bought to Chicago via St. Paul as cheapiy as to St. Paul proper. The consequence is that the passenreading St. Paul to Chicago, and thereby gets back a portion of his fare to St. Paul. This ticket is held by the sculper until someone comes along and wants to purchase a ticket to Chicago. The regular second class ticket at perhaps a reduction of \$2, and he thereby makes something himself, the passenger saves \$2, and the railroad company gets the rate it asks. This shows that the scalper is a pecessarv evil to both the railroad companies and the pub'ic .- St. Paul lobe.

Jackets of Lace and Velvet

Lace jackets lined with silk are rerived by Parisiennes. Some of these are of the lace wrought in shape while others are made up of alternate rows of insertion and velvet, such as thread insertion with black or copper red or vellow velvet, or Valenciennes insertion with stripes of mauve, pink or blue velvet ribbon. Sleevele-s velvet jackets are also worn over str.ped lace corsages. Some of the new velvet jackets cross in front and are tastened by a single gold jeweled button at the waist line. A lace plastron fills in the upper part of the jacket and the skirt is of piece lace draped to represent a souble skirt, and finished on the left side with a velvet panel which extends from the belt to the foot. This is very handsome in rich brown velvet, with ficelle or twine colored lace; the wool laces are also used in this way .- Harper's Bazar.

itants in Ireland in 1845; there are hass than 5,000,000 now.

HOME AND FARM.

-A pound of sugar is one pint, an ounce of any liquid is two tablespoon fuls; a pint of liquid weighs sixteen Ounces

-Small hogs usually fatten quickly after maturity, while the large breeds make the best growth before the time of reaching the adult age. -Lard will remove wagon grease. Rub the spot with the lard as if washing

it and when it is well out wash in the ordinary way with soap and water until thoroughly cleansed .- Cleveland Leader. -Prof. J. P. Stelle, of the Mobile Register, speaking of the killing of cabbage-worms, by the application of ice-

cold water, says that, when first recom-

mended, some years ago, 'it worked no good whatever." -Wash for removing dandruff: Take of borax one drachm, rose water one half pint, tincture of cantharides onehalf drachm, cologne water one-half p nt. Mix and apply night and morn-

ng. - Philadelphia Call -Colts foaled during the fall will not occasion loss of labor on the farm by the mares, as they can be carefully managed during the winter and turned into the pasture in spring, leaving their dams free for early plowing .- Chicago -The time to shape the heads of

trees is while they are young. Then the top can easily be trained in almost any shape, and with very little attention, but, after the tree has attained some size and age, it is very difficult to change its form. and pruning them may only injure. - Chicago Journal. -Have the children's teeth exam-

ined by a good dentist twice a year, and repaired if they need it. Possibly a tooth that is meant to last a lifet me is rap dly becoming worthless just for the need of a little attention now. But don't give the children sloppy food; they should use the r teeth, or they will decay. - Boston Budget.

Meat dumplings for soup are made in this way: Chop very fine half a pound of juicy beet, free from fat and sinew, and mix it with two ounces of butter that has been stirred to a cream. Add the yolks of two eggs, two ounces of soft bread crumbs, a little grated nutmeg; salt to taste, and add at the last the white of an egg beaten to a stiff froth: form into little dumplings and cook in the soup. They will require five minutes boling .- Th Calerer.

-A good mixed pickle may be made after the following directions: Two gallons of cabbage-chop fine-one gallon of chopped green tomatoes. twelve onions, also chopped fine, one gallon best vinegar, one pound brown sugar, one tablespoon black pepper, half an ounce tumeric powder, one ounce celery seed, one tablespoon ground allspice, one teaspoon ground cloves, quarter pound white mustard seed, one gill of salt; boil together, stirring well, for two hours; take from the fire and add the spices and put in tight jars. - Indianapolis Journal.

-Recipe for cake: One pound of sugar and three-quarters of a pound of butter, beaten to a cream. Add to this the velks of six eggs, well beaten, two cupfuls of sour cream, with one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little bo ling water, stirred into it just before mixing; one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg; one pound of sifted flour, one tablespoonful of rose water. half a pound of citron, cut in small pieces and dredged with flour, and then the whites of the six eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Beat all thoroughly together and bake in buttered square. shallow pans .- N. Y Mail.

THE SWINE INDUSTRY.

Some Startling and Interesting Figures. For the past fifty years swine have been grown in this country for market purposes, and since the beginning the industry has been constantly growing, until now it has reached a point in magnitude which is quite astonish ng to those who have never before had t brought to their notice. Forty years ago the produce of the country was only about 2,000,000 a year. In 1866 the number received at the Chicago market alone was 961,746; in 1875 the number was 3,912,110, and in 1884 it was 7,059,355. Est mating the moderate price of \$8 per head, the value of the hogs received at Chicago last year was \$42,815,736. This represents only a portion of hogs sold during the past year, Kansas City, Cincinnati. Milwaukee and other markets hav ng had com-

paratively increased receipts. That the pork-packing institutions of this country are of much more magnitude may be seen from the following figures: The number of hogs packed in the West during the winter season 1884-5 was 5,460,240, which cost an average of \$4.29 per hundred pounds, and with their average weight of 266.51 pounds their total cost was \$67,480, 303. The value of the pork products exported during the calendar year of 1884 was \$59,662,961. These figures Northern Pacific Railway where tickets | are supplied by the Cincinnati Price-Current, and may be considered authentic.

The same industry is growing in other ger buys to Chicago, and on arrival in ways than in figures. During the past St. Paul scalps the part of his ticket | twenty years intelligent and energet c men have g ven much time and attention to the development of that part of the business pertaining to the raising and fattening of swice, and as a result of their labors we have to-day not only improved breeds of swine, but we have fare is \$9, and he will sell this a more thorough, scientific management in their production. Better systoms of feeding and fattening have been devised, which tend to lessen labor as well as the quantity of food consumed, and consequently the cost of production, which is in the case of swine one

of the price-making facts. The larger portion of hogs are produced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin. and in some of these States the production s on a scale that is surprising, individual farmers and stock raisers not unfrequently rais ng and shipping to market \$40,000 worth of hogs in a year. The average weight of hogs shipped to market is about 200 pounds. There is room for improvement in this particular, and the time will come when by more care in breeding and feed ng this average will be increased fifty pounds without additional cost to the producer. The prospective supply of hogs is about as large as at this time last year, and

would doubtless be larger if large losses had not resulted from the ravages of cholera during the past winter. Hogs are born in the spring and in the fall, and as they are usually ready for the market at a year old the supply is naturally largest at these seasons. According to the statistics of the Department of Agriculture the number of swine in the United States is estimated at 45, 143, 500, an increase of about 2,--There were over 8,000,000 inbab- 000,000 over the previous year. This supply represents about \$200,000,000 -Farm, Vield and Stockman

-Says an emment physcian: "Aman should not run after he is forty." That depends upon circumstances. Most politicians are willing to run for office at any age. Other people, who are wise, will run if they are fifty if they see a woman approaching with fury in hereye and a broomstick in her hand.—Mobile Register.

"How's Your Liver?" In the comic opera of "The Mikado" his imperial highness says:

"To make, to some extent, Each evil Liver A running river Of harmless merri

A nobler task than making evil livers, rivers of harmless merriment no person, king or layman, could take upon himself. The liver among the ancients was considered the source of all a man's evil impulses, and the chances are ten to one to-day that if one's liver is in an ugly condition of dis-content, someone's head will be mashed before night!

"How's your liver?" is equivalent to the inquiry: Are you a bear or an angel to-

Nine tenths of the "pure-cussedness," the actions for divorce, the curtain lectures, the family rows, not to speak of mur-ders, crimes and other calamities are prompted by the irritating effect of the inactivity of the liver upon the brain. Fothergill, the great specialist, says this, and he knows. He also knows that to prevent such catastrophies nothing equals Warner's safe cure renowned throughout the vorld, as a maker of

* Each evil Liver A running river Of harmless merriment."

MAJOR-GENERAL PLUME is the commander of the New Jersey soldiers. It is very appropriate to have a plume at the

head. - Texas Siftings. A Wonderful Offer. Every Farmer and Stock-breeder should send One Dollar to the Rural Home Co., of Rochester, N. Y., for a year's subscription to THE AMERICAN RURAL HOME, and receive Free a copy of The Farmers' and Stockbreeders' Guide, a new and reliable work just issued. The book contains over

four hundred pages, is printed on nice pa-per, fully illustrated and bound in cloth. It is by no means a cheap-John affair, but a valuable compilation of the writings of Youatt, Mills, Skinner and Clater, and is the most reliable and comprehensive work ever issued on the subject. The diseases of oxen, sheep, swine and horses, with the causes, symptoms and treatment are given with such simple directions that every farmer may become his own cattle doctor.
It treats of the anatomy of all domestic animals and practically deals with the use of Oxen, breed of Sheep and Stable management. Any one after consulting its pages can select a carriage, wagon or sad-dle horse and be a good judge of cattle. It is invaluable to every one who has to do with the Farm or Stable and will giv hundreds of dollars to its fortunate possessor. As to THE AMERICAN RURAL Home, it is generally considered to be the best paper of its class published. We are acquainted with the publishers and pro-prietors and can vouch for the genuine-ness of their offer. Paper, one year, with book postpaid, One Dollar. Send for sample copy with list of more than one hundred bound books which are given away. Address Rural Home Co., limited, Rochester, N. Y.

"No, SIR," he said to the Captain. "I am not seasick, but I am disgusted with the motion of the vessel."—N. Y. Mail.

Bartholdi's Statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World"

will be a reminder of personal liberty for ages to come. On just as sure a founda-tion has Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" been placed, and it will stand through the cycles of time as a monument to the physical emancipation of thousands, who by its use have been relieved from consumption, consumptive night-sweats, bronchitis, coughs, spitting of blood, weak lungs, and other throat and lung affections.

"An Old Maid's Paradise" is the title of a new novel. It is supposed to be located at No Man's Land .- Norristown Herald.

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if it wasn't for one thing." "What's that?" "She has catarrh so bad it is unpleasant , be near her. She has tried a dozen things and nothing helps her. I am sorry, for I like her, but that doesn't make it any less disagreeable for one to be around her."
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the kind said, for it will cure catarrh every THE small boy steals away from school to "go a fishin"." He hates his book and baits his hook .- Boston Transcript.

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Narrow Escape ROCHESTER, June 1, 186

my brain!
"Which made me delirious!

"From agony!!!!
"It took three men to hold me on my bed

"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve m Morphine and other opiates! "Had no effect!

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for six years since.

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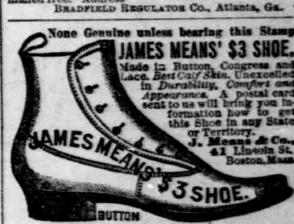
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